(They have both been rewarded since) The people—that is, the Whigs—were dissatisfied with General Taylor. They feared his position on the Wilmot Proviso. But all this was answered by assuring them that General Taylor would sanction any law that Congress might pass, and Mr. Vinton being elected, your sentiments will be exhibited in him. The Free Soil men, who wanted a candidate of their own, were told that Mr. Vinton would never flinch on that question ; that he was ready to meet the whole force of the. South on it, &c., &c. We voted for Mr. Vinton; we have been betrayed. We think common courtesy requires of Mr. Vinton an explanation. We should like to know what object he has in view, and what he expects to gain by his present course. He was loud in denouncing the reckless and extravagant demands of the South, before the last election, and we who voted for him, believing him honest in his declarations, would like to see him maintain by his speeches and his votes in Congress the same sentiments which he

BLAKELY, PA., March 18, 1850. DR. BAILEY: I little thought, when I supported Chester Butler for a Representative, that he would represent the South, and not the North. In 1848, there was not a Whig to be found in this county that did not avow the "Provise," to my knowledge; but it seems that Taylor is now their idol. Principle is sacrificed for Party; the Administration must be sustained, while Freedom's cause is bleeding. While our Representatives are proving traitors, the People are waking up. There never was so much anti-slavery feeling as at this moment. I find the People more anti-slavery than their Representatives. We will make them give an account of their stewardship at the polls short-ly, and say to every doughface, Thou shalt be no longer steward. Yours,

NEWELL CALLENDER.

## THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 28, 1850.

ITEMS.

Mr. Seward is generally sustained by the Whig press of the North, while Mr. Webster's speech, with some exceptions, is received with coldness or condemnation.

The Whig press in the same quarter is castigating the Washington Republic for its attack on the Ex-Governor. The House last week was occupied chiefly with

action on the Deficiency Bill, and the California Question was not resumed till Monday last.

Mr. Giddings's vigorous speech will be found on our fourth page. That get Me Hale will appear next week; and Mr. Chase's will follow. We have published the speeches of Clay, Cal-

houn, Wellborn, and Webster, on the Southern side, and intend to give something more on the Our foreign correspondence did not arrive time

enough this week for insertion

#### THE AGITATORS.

We do not complain of agitation. So long as an evil exists, which injures the interest of the community and obstructs or perverts the action of its Government, there must be agitation. The friends of reform will seek to remove it ; Quietists, Conservatives, and those directly interested in its benefits, if there be any, will labor to sustain it. The collision produces agitation-it is

But we try the supporters of slavery by their own professions. They affect to deprecate agitation; they long for repose; they would still the excitement that prevails through the country, in compromise; that is, of yielding every demand that relation to slavery. Well, much of the agitation slavery has made. It may reckon without its that disturbs their comfort, all of it that touches | host; but it is well enough that the people of the their honor, they can arrest by a process, simple, free States should be apprized of the calculations prompt, and implying no sacrifice even of the of the pro-slavery men. Twenty-five Representatives

bills, adjourn-and what is there left for danger- furnish six or seven; Iowa, one; Indiana, three or forget his duty as to become truant to the cause ous excitement? We reason with Southern men four; Ohio, one or two; Pennsylvania, nine or of Free Soil, so far as we have influence, it shall in their own language. The policy indicated can ten; Maine and New Hampshire, one or two. be carried out any moment. The Whig mem- Who are they? The people should begin to inbers of both Houses from the Neeth, and the ma-

icy. Our demand is, the admission of California doubtful. But we forbear, lest we should do as a State, and the establisment of Territorial injustice. Let not the friends of slavery be too as a State, and the establisment of Territorial injustice. Let not the friends of slavery be too Government for New Mexico, with the Proviso in confident; the battle is not yet won. There will by abandoning our Territories, now free, to the accomplished. The non-slaveholders of the country, with a few exceptions, have constantly insisted upon it. Such a policy would be manly, reasonable, in harmony with the usages of the Government from its institution. To its maintenance, the Representatives and Senators from the admit California, and-to do nothing else. But free States, with rare exceptions, stand solemnly pledged. But they manifest a willingness to concede to the slaveholders so far as to separate these objects, and insist alone upon the admission of California, adjourning indefinitely the question of Territorial Government for New Mexico. How far they will be justified by their constituents in thus departing from the strict line of their instructions, remains to be seen. That they propose a concession is manifest. The Southern members have urged, as their great objection to the incorporation of the Proviso in a Territorial Government, that it would be a taunt to the South, a wanton insult, an attempt to fasten upon it an infamy. The Northern members reply, that what has been repeatedly done by the General Government, with the assent of Southern men, can be no such insult; that the Proviso is not sought to be embedied in legislation as a taunt to the South, with a view to inflict dishonor on any section, but with the sole purpose of maintaining, in reference to free territory, a beneficent system of policy, established by the Congress of the Confederation, sustained by almost every Administration under the present Constitution, and attested by an experience of sixty years to be just and good. But, say they, we are brethren of one political family-we cannot make a clear sacrifice of our principles-we cannot vote directly in the teeth of our constituents-we cannot overturn the established usages of the Governmentwe cannot consent to interrupt the precedents of his speech, he obtained leave to make a short supsixty years; this would be a wickedness too great to be palliated, an act of treachery too base to be forgiven, an ignominy, submission to which would prove us totally unworthy of the name of freemen-This, however, will we do-we will abstain from all attempts to organize any Territorial Government at all: agree with us in this policy, and you save your honor which you suppose endangered, and we save our consistency. Neither party to

sult, or proof of a deliberate purpose to propagate slavery, or both. You would compel us to disgrace ourselves by renouncing the policy of the Ordinance of 1787. We will not do it. We will waive all questions concerning this policy, by postponing the question of organizing Territorial Government, but we will not deny and forswear this policy. You have no right to attempt to fasten such an infamy upon us. If your sole desire be to escape an insult, and have peace, without sacrifice of what you deem your honor, we have shown you how you may have it. Recollect, too, you tell us that when a Territorial Government is organized by Congress, slaveholders have a right to take their slaves within its jurisdiction, and under the Constitution, you can hold them there. Now, the local laws of New Mexico are in force, and they prohibit slavery. You demand a Territorial Government, then, without the Proviso, with a view to change the existing state of things, and secure to yourselves an advantage. In

will not do. If you insist on a Territorial Gov-

ernment, we shall insist on the Proviso. To urge

us to establish such a Government without the

Proviso, must be regarded either as a wanton in-

the election, recchoing the same sentiments tainly, we shall not join you in passing an act have been made to be exactly alike one to anwhich you assume will secure your right to hold other."
We wish the other lamentable omissions in the slaves in New Mexico. You have no right to demand such intervention on our part. As to California, its admission is required by the highest considerations of justice and policy. Her action in relation to slavery, is her own, and it is irremediable. No delay in responding to her application can change it. If you vote for her admission, you excitement on the Slavery Question in the free sacrifice nothing, concede nothing. If you vote | States. It is true that the People of the Free

> Territory. They have now the benefit of their ble, energetic, and sufficient for its own protectionlocal laws, and can soon relieve themselves from their anomalous condition by organizing the form of a State Constitution, and applying for admission into the Union.

If you are anxious for the restoration of harmony in our councils, for the reëstablishment of the belief that all is well-that the cause of Freedom healthful operations of the Government, for the is safe. The People did their work in the elecprevention of dangerous sectional combinations, we have shown you the way to reach these desirable results. We ask no sacrifice from you; all the concession made is on our part. Further indication of their will against the extension of than we have indicated, we cannot go, and Heaven | Slavery, that no representative whom they electonly knows how far the people we represent will justify us in this pacific policy.

We hope our readers will bear in mind that we speak, not our own sentiments, but what are sup- their security; and there are now indications of posed to be the sentiments of a majority of the members of Congress from free States. Our policy would be very different. The Ordinance of opponents of slavery, and show them the necessiday on which it passed, by the unanimous vote of | test. all the States of the Confederation. We see nothing in the condition of the Territories, in the state of the country, in the sentiment of the great majority of our fellow-citizens, in the agitation which prevails, in the resolutions of Southern Legislatures, in the dastardly conduct of one or two Northern Legislatures, in the alarms of superannuated statesmen, in the menaces of rhetorical politicians, or in the movements for a Southern convention, to make the Ordinance less expedient now than it was last year. Had we the power, we would pass it without delay, and feel not the slightest concern as to the consequences. It is its disruption, but now, or hereafter, come when the wavering, faltering, time-serving, timid, conduct of certain Northern politicians and members of Congress, and the pitits & Latin A ... Lors of Northern demagogues, that has emboldened the demagogues, that has emboldened the visco, or the Union asunder, we declare before all advocates of slavery to take the extreme ground they now occupy. Union, decision, and an unwavering front on the part of the professed friends of freedom, would ere this have settled the Territorial Question As it is, representatives of the North are crouching meekly on 27th ult, at which the following resolutions were the platform of non-action, earnestly asking the passed : South if this concession be not enough, and the answer they receive is—No! it is not enough that in favor of Congress passing the Wilmot Proviso over the whole of the territory obtained from

you forbear to act out your principles-you must forswear them; not enough that you agree not to act at all-you must act, and act on our side! And this is their reward for laying Root's resolution on the table! How much more will they submit to? Southern men believe in their infinite capacity of endurance, and seem disposed to tax it to the utmost. We wait with some curiosity to see whether it has indeed a limit. The Washington Union confidently anticipates a decided majority in the House in favor of what it calls | Mexico slave territory, but all, with this single from those States must be found willing to yield to Admit California as a State, postpone all other | slavery, before the "compromise" so much talked uestions touching slavery, pass the appropriation of can be carried. Illinois, it is supposed, will This is the two-fold object which ought to be be debate-time for consideration-time for the people of the free States to bestir themselves. Once convinced that there is danger, and they will speak in tones not to be misunderstood by wavering Representatives. It is not safe to push the North to the wall. Now, it is possible to suppose, in demanding more, nothing be done, not

> Southern agitators are anxious to furnish fuel for the fire; perhaps they are under the impression that next year, when California shall again present herself, and New Mexico stand beside her, asking admission into the Union, with the whole population of the North resolved on their admission, and incensed by the previous rejection of California, they will be able to make advantageous terms for slavery! A prudent man forseeth the evil. Northern

even California admitted, how would the case

stand? Would the free States slumber on then?

such an excitement would sweep over the North

as has not yet been manifested. Perhaps the

Representatives and Senators now offer them more than another Congress will dare to do. If they wish the Territorial Question settled, they would do well to accept the offer and abandon their inordinate demands.

# MR. WEBSTER'S FORGETFULNESS.

Mr. Webster was singularly forgetful in his late elaborate speech. He forgot to say anything about California, although the subject on which he spoke was the Presideat's message in relation to its admission-and not until this act of forgetfulness was generally noticed, did he think of stating his views concerning it. One week after plementary speech, in which he avowed himself, for the first time, in favor of the admission of California with her present boundaries.

So too he forgot to say one word about the unconstitutional aggressions of South Carolina and other Southern States on the rights of citizens of Massachusetts, although he commented with much indignation on the alleged aggressions of the North in the matter of fugitive slaves. But he this struggle sacrifices any essential principle, did not forget to supply this singular omission and the only concession made is on our part. To subsequently, in revised speeches, which would demand more from us, is to demand that we betray be published after the first reported had been cirour constituents and dishonor ourselves. This we culated. The New York Tribune says:

> "It seems, however, that the absence of allusion to these grievances was accidental; in the copy of the peech published by the Boston Courier, we find the following passage on the subject. We must say, however, that it reads quite too tamely: "There is a more tangible and irritating cause of grievance at the North. Free blacks are con-

> stantly employed in the vessels of the North, generally as cooks or stewards. When the vessel arrives, these free colored men are taken on shore by the police or municipal authority, imprisoned, sail. This is not only irritating, but exceedingly inconvenient in practice, and seems altogether impracticable and oppressive. Mr. Hoar's mission some time ago to South Carolina was a well-

intended effort to remove this cause of complaint. The North thinks such imprisonments illegal and and frequently, they think it a great griev-

It is rather singular that in revising his speeck for the Washington Union and National Intelligencer Mr. Webster should have forgotten to insert this paragraph, and then have remembered it for the Boston Courier and home consumption. We trust that this incongruity may receive a satisfactory

The National Intelligencer explains as follows: "We are authorized to say that Mr. WEBSTER did not revise the speech for the National Intelother words, you demand intervention by the Government, supposing that intervention will secure to you the right to establish slavery in the Territories. We cannot consent to give even this supposed advantage to slavery. We are willing that things should remain just as they are—this is strictly non-intervention—but cer-

speech could be supplied as easily.

#### THE VOICE OF FREEMEN.

Conversing the other day with a member of the House, he remarked that there was very little against it, you violate your own professed princi- States never manifested less anxiety concerning ple, the right of a community organizing as a the Union than they do now. We can see in State to determine the character of its domestic | none of our Northern exchanges any indications that the People in that section have yet harbored In reference to New Mexico, while non-action the idea of even possible danger to the Union. would cost you no sacrifice of principle or power, They seem to regard the Federal Government, it would not be of serious detriment to the not as a loose partnership, but a Government, sta-

> Nor is there much apparent excitement on the subject which is now occupying the time of Congress to the exclusion of nearly all other questions. But, let us not mistake this absence of excitement for indifference: it is the offspring rather of a tions that have sent this Congress here, and they are yet generally under the impression that it was well done; that they then gave so clear an ed would dare disobey it.

But, the conduct of certain members of Congress from the free States is beginning to disturb an awakening of the public mind in that quarter. The defection of Mr. Webster will arouse the 1787 is as wise and just to-day as it was the ty of girding themselves once more for the con-

> We wish the Era were large enough to chronicle all the signs of the times; but we have room only to glance at them, making a kind of abstract of several communications we have on hand

> A meeting of the citizens of West Alexander, Pa., was recently held, at which James Hunter presided. After speeches from gentlemen, Dr. J. B. McKee has submitted a series of resolutions. which were unanimously adopted. The closing

> one was as follows: Resolved. That we are opposed to a dissolution of the Union, or any acts of violence tending to the crisis comes, come when it may, or how it may, all on the side of Freedom; and when the South. Housed the variety of her demagogues; presents men, our firm determination never to submit to such infamy, but to stand by the former, let what-

A meeting of members of all parties was held at Londonderry, Guernsey county, Ohio, on the

This resolution was carried by every person

present voting in the affirmative. 2. Resolved, That this meeting is of the opinion that the majority of the inhabitants of this vicinity are in favor of Congress passing said Pro-

This resolution passed with no one contradict-

Resolved, That this meeting knows of no person in this vicinity, except one man, in favor of making one foot of the territory acquired from exception, so far as known to individuals in this meeting, are in favor of consecrating said territory wholly to Freedom.

This resolution was carried unanimously.

A meeting of the citizens of Brown county, Ohio, assembled at Red Oak, on the 22d ultime, and after hearing an address from Mr. Moore, passed unanimously the following resolutions:

Resalred That should our Representative so fabe exerted to place in Congress one more steadfast in the cause of Freedom.

Resolved, That we will use our efforto to awaken in the community a stronger Anti-Slavery sonti-

jority of the Democratic members, would sustain it. We do not say that it would be the best poldom in the Territories.

> ravages of Slavery, we cannot buy it at a price so dear : and we urge our Representative to be firm The Liberty men on the 1st instant met in

Lawrence, St. Lawrence county, New York, and after reorganizing the old platform, passed the following resolutions: 1. Resolved, That it is the duty of every mem-

ber in Congress to vote for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and to prevent its extension into any territory now free, by a direct and positive prohibition.

2. Resolved, That fully believing that when Never! Parties would be shivered to atoms, and

John P. Hale, at the Buffalo Convention in 1848, was deposed from his nomination for President of the United States, there was an unwarrantable sacrifice made on the part of the Liberty party, all of which was demonstrated in the amalgama-tion at Syracuse of the Free Soil and Hunker

3. Resolved, That we feel humbled before the world and before High Heaven, in view of the recent shameful dodging and positive voting of many members in Congress from the free States, in opposition to the Wilmot Provise, incorporated in Mr. Root's resolution; and that we will not ereafter knowingly give our suffrage to such

4. Resolved, That we honor the manly course pursued by our Representatives in Congress— John P. Hale and S. P. Chase in the Senate, and J. R. Giddings, Preston King, and others, in the House; and while they and their coadjators thus act, we will be like Aarons and Hurs, to stay up their hands.

5. Resolved, That the Liberty Association of the town of Lawrence, assembled in mass meet-ing, send the foregoing resolutions to G. Bailey, editor of the National Era, for publication

H. J. PERRY, Chairman. S. Hammond, Secretary. Lawrence, St. Lawrence Co., March 1, 1850

At a late meeting of the freemen of the 2d Senatorial district, Connecticut, Daniel Webster was severely denounced. After a preamble, in which the position of Mr. Webster in relation to fugitive slaves is adverted to, and the possibility indicated that the bill on this subject now before the Senate, may pass, the meeting

Resolved, That should said bill pass into a law of these United States, we would hereby recommend that the Hon. Daniel Webster be appointed Special Marshal of the district of Massachusetts, fo the purpose of carrying out the provisions of said

We have before us a large handbill, dated Richmond, Ontario county, New York, March 2, 1850, signed by about 220 voters of that place, in which the whole number does not exceed 300, calling a public meeting, as follows: "The undersigned respectfully invite the elect-

ors of the town of Richmond, without distinction of party, who are opposed to the extension of slavery and in favor of the organization of Governments for our newly-acquired Territories, prohib-iting slavery therein, and opposed to slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and in favor of Congress taking action thereon, regardless of lamentations here or elsewhere, to neet in Town Convention, at the house of Senece Bentley, Saturday, the 23d instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to make nominations of suitable persons to be supported for town officers at the

ensuing election. When men carry so grave a question into their town elections, they cannot be charged with indifference respecting it.

The People's Journal, published by John S. Mann and W. W. McDougall, at Coudersport, Pennsylvania, proposes a State Convention of the Free Democracy, to meet at Williamsport, the 30th of May next. The Mercer Luminary, of Western Pennsylvania, seconds the motion. The Journal says:

"The Legislature of this State, by a vote of 46 to 40, refused to consider resolutions against the extension of slavery. If we are men, we shall so stir up the People, that such a vote will

#### We have received a printed copy of an address to the citizens of the 10th Congressional District, Pa., by the Free Soil Convention of Easton,

signed by J. E. Siegert, President, and Charles Geoff, Secretary. Appealing to the Whigs and Democrats, and referring to their policy at the last election, they say-"Could the naked question then have been sented, 'Will you have your free Territory kept free, or will you have it overrun with slaveholders and slaves ? the friends of freedom need not have feared for your reply. But confidence in your accredited leaders was not easily shaken. Democrats hoped, with their chosen candidate, that concession would be met by counter concession; and Whigs believe that he who before his election was so reluctant to interfere with the

election was so reluctant to interfere with the sphere of legislation would be equally abstemious "You placed confidence in your advisers, and they have had ample room to show themselves de-serving of it. The executive offices are in the afterwards. serving of it. The executive offices are in the hands of one party, the legislative bodies under the control of the other. Scarce a dozen men of that dangerous set of fanatical incendiaries who were held up to your so earnest abhorrence, have found their way to a public station. Not a voice has been heard in either wing of the Capitol, in vindication of the principle to which our nation owes its being. The man whom you trusted have owes its being. The men whom you trusted have been left undisturbed in following out their line of policy, and if that policy were capable of bring-ing about the desired consummation, it must have done so long ere this. Yet eight weeks of discussion have but raised new doubts and fresh perplexities. The counsels of your chosen servants are found unequal to the emergency."

All too true. With a few exceptions, Pennsylvania is more poorly represented in Congress than she has been since the commencement of the Free Soil agitation.

The Free Soil Central Committee of Ohio, urged by the Free Democrats of all parts of the State, have issued a call for a State Convention. They say they deem it their duty "to call upon the friends of Freedom throughout the State to meet in Convention at the Seats of Justice of their respective counties at the earliest convenient day, and then and there choose delegates to a State Convention. One delegate to be chosen for each county, and one for every two hundred votes, and every fractional number over one bundred, taking the vote for Van Buren in 1848 as a basis. Said delegates to meet in Convention at Columbus or the 2d day of May next for the purpose of nominating a Free Democratic candidate for Governor, and transacting such other business as said Convention, when assembled, may think proper."

Various condidates for the office of Governor are mentioned, among them, Samuel Lewis, Reuben Hitchcock, N. S. Townshend, John Hutchins, Mr. Randall, and Mr. Brewer.

# THE PROSPECT.

"But we are just at the close of the sixth decade, and the commencment of the seventh. The census is to be taken this year, which must add greatly to the decided preponderance of the North in the House of Representatives, and in the electoral college. The prospect also, is, that a great increase will be added to its present preponder-ance during the period of the decade, by the addi-tion of new States. Two Territories—Oregon and Minnesota—are already in progress, and strenuous efforts are making to bring in three additional States from the territory recently con-quered from Mexico, which, if successful, will add three other States in a short time to the Northern section, making five States, and increasing its

its Senators from 30 to 40.
"On the contrary, there is not a single Territory in progress in the Southern section, and no certainty that any additional State will be added to it during the decade. The prospect then is, that the two sections in the Senate, should the efforts now made to exclude the South from the newly-acquired Territories succeed, will stand. before the end of the decade, twenty Northern States to twelve Southern, (conceding Delaware as neutral,) and forty Northern Senators to twenty-four Southern. This great increase of Senators, added to the great increase of members of the House of Representatives and electoral college, on the part of the North, which must take place upon the next decade, will effectually and eventually destroy the equilibrium which existed

The prospect does not alarm us; nor should it excite the apprehensions of any true friend of this Union.

As Mr. Calhoun has said, the North has now majority of 49 in the House of Representatives. Should the present ratio of representation be adopted for the decade commencing this year, the free States in the next Congress will have a majority of 78. The following table was compiled, we think, by Joshua Leavitt, a man whose calculations may be relied upon.

POPULATION TABLE.

Showing the azgregate population, by States, according to the Census of 1840; the number of Representatives under the last apportionment; the esti-mated population of 1850, and the number of Rep resentatives according to the existing ratio-one for every 70,680.

[In making the estimate for the new States of the South and West, the principle has been fol-lowed which is adopted in the annual reports of the United States Patent Office. It is believed that the actual enumeration will be more favoraa ble to the free States of the West. diseases in 1849, and the number for the five

| Rep.       |            | 1            | 15         | 6             | 1-           | 3.0           | 6          | 9             | 9            | 13        | 11        | 6          |           |            |           |             | 100         | The proportion of deaths of the 2,092 commeted since 1834 is about 13 per cent.  |
|------------|------------|--------------|------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--|
| Pop. 1850. |            | 493.040      | 1.268,312  | 768,487       | 607,475      | 809,898       | 749.244    | 576,349       | 527,589      | 1.008.319 | 380,422   | 868,969    | 182,426   | 125,000    | 104,523   |             | 8,666,692   | There is another table giving the occupation before conviction of the 336 convicts now in the Penitentiary. Of the 68 occupations named, the following furnished 213, or two-thirds of the second seco |
| Rep        | 1          | 9            | 15         | 6             | 1-           | 00            | r          | 4             | 7            | 111       | 10        | 10         | -         | (29        | 1         | 1           | 91          | whole number of the convicts. The proporti<br>of barkeepers is enormous.<br>Blacksmiths 17 Cooks   |
| Pop. 1840. | 78,085     | 470,019      | 1,239,797  | 753,419       | 594,398      | 691.392       | 590,756    | 375,651       | 352,411      | 829.210   | 779.828   | 383 702    | 97,574    | 1          | 54,477    |             | 7,290,719   | Boatmen -  |
|            |            | ٠            |            | et            |              |               |            |               |              | •         |           | 4          | *         | *          |           |             | 1           | Weavers 9 Total 2<br>Butchers 8  |
|            |            | •            |            | olin          | lin          | ٠             | •          |               |              | •         |           |            | •         | *          |           |             | States      | Of the rest of the occupations, few furn   |
| States.    | Delaware - | Maryland     | Virginia - | North Car     | South Care   | Georgia .     | Alabama -  | Mississippi - | Louisiana    | Tennessee | Kentucky  | Missouri - | Arkansas- | Texas      | Florida . |             | Slive St    | more than three or four convicts, each.  We regret that, among the statistics, no inf mation is given respecting the amount of edution among the prisoners.  The report read before the Philadelphia   |
| Rep.       | 6          | 4            | 4          | 13            | .,           | 20            | 44         | 9             | 31           | _         | 28        | 15         | 10        | 9          | 60        | 64          | 183         | ciety for alleviating the miseries of Public Prons, in 1849, prepared by Doctors Parrish, Pterson, Townsend, and Gibbons, contains many  |
| Pop. 1850. | 630,252    | 300,510      | 303,626    | 888,340       | 121.750      | 332,997       | 1.082,300  | 433,035       | 2202,314     | 80,427    | 2,000,533 | 1034.134   | 691,634   | 427,733    | 186,888   | 139,055     | 12,509,815  | important facts in relation to the comparat<br>mortality among the white and colored convi<br>in the Eastern Peniteutiary of Pennsylvania.<br>Of the whole number of white prisoners, 1,6  |
| Rep.       | 7          | 4            | 7          | 10            | 01           | 4             | 34         | 10            | 24           | 1         | 21        | 10         | 7         | 3          | C2        | C¥.         | 139         | admitted from 1829 to 1839, 73 have died, or<br>per cent. During the same time, 790 color<br>prisoners have been admitted, and of these  |
| Pop. 1840. | 501,793    | 284,574      | 291,948    | 737,699       | 108.830      | 309,978       | 9 458 991  | 373,306       | 1,724,033    |           | 1.519,467 | 683,866    | 476.183   | 212,267    | 43,112    | 30,945      | 9,728,922   | have died, or nearly 18 per cent. The opposition of mortality in the county prison about the same.  In the community at large, it is admitted the  |
|            |            | 2            |            |               |              |               |            |               |              |           |           |            | - 1       |            |           |             |             | there are more deaths in proportion among  |
| States     | Maine      | New Hampshir | Vermont    | Massachusetts | Rhode Island | Connecticut - | New York . | New Jersey .  | Pennsylvania | Delaware  | Ohio      | Indiana    | Illinois  | Michigan - | Iowa      | Wisconsin - | Free States | blacks than the whites. Thus, according to tables of Dr. Emerson, the annual average m tality among the whites of Philadelphia, fr 1830 to 1840, was 1 in 43; among the colored in 31. In other words, the white mortality 2.37 per cent., the colored, 314 per cent. (The colored in 314 per cent.)   |

the slave States 21 5 per cent.

The power of the South in the House of Repesentatives will be 36.45 per cent., or a little less

than three-eighths of the whole.

It is taken for granted, in all these calculations that, before the next apportionment is made, Delaware will be added to the number of free States They are-

# LOCAL ELECTIONS IN NEW YORK.

The town elections in New York are in favor, generally, of the Democrats. The New York Evening Post contains a table of the results in twenty-nine counties, in 1850, as compared with 1849. They foot up as follows:

Whig - - - 217 Whig - - - Democrat - - 317 Democrat - - -Democratic majority in 1850 - - 100 Whig majority in 1849 - -

# HUNKERISM IN CONNECTICUT.

Hunkerism, in obedience to instructions from Washington, rejected the Wilmot Proviso in the late Democratic Convention of Connecticut; but it is now trying to repair its blunders by giving Pennsylvania. countenance to Free Soil in the selection of candidates, in the several districts, for the Legislature. The Free Soil men are managing wiselyconcentrating their strength in different localities, so as to obtain the ascendency in the Legislature; and we have little doubt that the Hunkers will find themselves in a very pretty minority in that body. We advise them hereafter to consult the soothsayers at Washington less, and the People at home more.

#### CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE OHIO PRINTENTIARY. 1849. HEALTH AND MORTALITY OF CONVICTS. Philadelphia

We are indebted to Mr. Rice, Sergeant-atadelphia, for a report on the comparative health one time. and mortality of white and colored convicts in the Pennsylvania Penitentiary.

The Ohio Penitentiary is a self-supporting institution. The expenses of it in 1849 amounted the Era, were it not for the irregularity of the to \$29 616.07. The net earnings of the convicts mail, which makes its arrival here very uncerover and above the expenses were \$3,357 68.

received during the year from that time till No vember 30, 1849, was 156-in all, 581. Cholera made sad havoc among the unfortunate

convicts last year, carrying off some one hundred and fifteen victims, or one-fifth of the whole number, which was further reduced, as follows: By expiration of sentence -By pardon from Governor -By pardon from President - -By death from other diseases than cholera -By writ of error - - -By escapes during cholera -So that, on the 30th November, 1849, only 336

persons were left in confinement. It will be observed that the number pardoned exactly equalled the number of those who served as he says they are re-mailed from that place to

out their times of punishment. The following table is a very interesting one on many accounts:

A table exhibiting the number of convicts in prison, con mitted, die harged, pardened, died, and escaped, since the MA ... THE STATE CONTRACTOR OF THE A. I.

| Year. | In prison. | Committed. | Discharged and restored. | Pardoned. | Died. | Escaped.      |     |
|-------|------------|------------|--------------------------|-----------|-------|---------------|-----|
| 1834  | 187        | 12         | 6                        | 6         | _     | 2 1 2 1 1 1   |     |
| 1835  | 276        | 151        | 44                       | 11        | 6     | - 1           | Н   |
| 1836  | 314        | 112        | 32                       | 29        | 11    | - 2           | - 1 |
| 1837  | 392        | 145        | 33                       | 24        | 9     | 1             |     |
| 1838  | 443        | 155        | 61                       | 16        | 26    | 1             |     |
| 1839  | 489        | 172        | 60                       | 49        | 16    |               |     |
| 1840  | 488        | 137        | 79                       | 49        | 4     | 6             |     |
| 1841  | 480        | 121        | 66                       | 46        | 13    | $\frac{4}{3}$ | - 1 |
| 1842  | 461        | 137        | 82                       | 66        | 8     | -             |     |
| 1843  | 460        | 150        | 77                       | 56        | 15    | 3             |     |
| 1844  | 464        | 133        | 67                       | 50        | 12    |               | 7   |
| 1845  | 482        | 151        | 68                       | 44        | 16    | 4             |     |
| 1846  | 498        | 91         | 84                       | 44        | 7     | -             | 1   |
| 1847  | 445        | 91         | 78                       | 59        | 6     | -             |     |
| 1848  | 425        | 120        | 80                       | 53        | 8     | -             |     |
| 1849  | 336        | 155        | 58                       | 62 .      | 121   | 3             |     |
|       |            | 2.092      | 925                      | 664       | 278   | 28            |     |

One cannot but be struck with the great number of convicts pardoned, amounting to 664, or nearly one third of the whole number committed | the leaders of that party are abandoning their | to notice. in sixteen years.

According to the theory of some, it might be supposed that this fact, by holding out so many chances of escape to the criminal, would tend to adopted it; Mr. Clay has adopted it; Mr. Webthe increase of crime. But the table refutes this tion. Dividing the time from 1834 to 1849 into three periods of five years each, we find that the number of committals has steadily diminished. and the inference is that crime has decreased The committals amounted-

From 1840 to 1844, to -From 1845 to 1849, to - - - 667 This result is the more surprising viewed in connection with the vast increase of population-

least 2,000,000. The average number of commitments, yearly, for the five years ending 1839 was 147, the population the last year being near 1,500,000; while the average number yearly for the five years end-

ing 1849, when the population was 2,000,000, was only 133! We are gratified also with the indications afforded by the vital statistics of the Institution Dividing the time from 1835, into the same three periods, we find that, in the 1st period, the number of deaths was 68; in the 2d, 52; and, in the 3d, had it not been for the visitation of the cholera, the number would have been still less, there having been only 37 deaths in the four years, ending 1848. Adding the 6 deaths from ordinary

years would have been only 43. The proportion of deaths of the 2,092 commit-

1 in 21.) This disproportion, however, in the community at large, is not near so great as among the two classes in prison, so that other causes must be sought for. The Committee states three, which, taken together, account for the result named.

1st. The greater intolerance, the less power of endurance of confinement, among the blacks than the whites. 2d. The greater length in their terms of im-

31. The comparative unfrequency of their Taking the general average of the length of

sentences of the two classes, during the period of 19 years, it is found that 2 years, 8 months, and 2 days, is the average duration of the whites, and 3 years, 3 months, and 14 days, that of the col-

Again-the pardons of the whites are in the proportion of 15 to every 100 convicts, of the colored prisoners, 23 to every hundred!

These facts reflect little credit on either the Judicial or Executive departments of the State of

## IRREGULARITIES OF THE MAIL.

Nothing vexes a publisher more than irregularities of the mail, except the blame occasionally cast on him for what he has no power to prevent. A subscriber in Mesopotamia, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, complains that the Era is not received in that place until eleven days after it is printed ! This is too bad, but it is not our fault. Our entire issue for the West is bagged and mailed by seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, so that it goes out from Washington Thursday morning at 6 o'clock, invariably.

A subscriber in Salem, Iowa, writes that persons in that place are deterred from subscribing for the Era because it reaches there so irregu-Arms of the Senate of Ohio, for a copy of the larly. We cannot understand the reason. We Report above mentioned, and to a friend in Phil- know the papers are sent from here uniformly at

> A subscriber at Marrisa, St. Clair county, Illinois, writes :

"I could procure a number of subscribers for tain.. We have a mail but once a week, and some-The number of prisoners in confinement on the times during the past year, three mails in suc-30th of November, 1848, was 425, and the number cession would arrive without the Era. Other Eastern papers come more regularly. We had almost determined to drop the paper, but have concluded to try it another year, hoping that we

may get it more regularly in future." That the fault is in some of the distributing offices between this and Marissa, is certain, unless indeed the mail carriers, to suit their convenience, occasionally drop a bag or two. But why the discrimination should be against the Era,

we cannot understand. Another subscriber writing from Jacksonville, Indiana, complains bitterly of the irregular reception of his papers, and seems to think we are to blame. "The P. M. here, (Jacksonville, Ia.) thinks they are mailed to Jacksonville, Illinois, this."

If they are sent to Jacksonville, Ill., they are not sent by us. We forward the papers for Jacksonville, Ia, in the bag that goes to Columbus, Ohio, for distribution.

Phieribbing clerks to reat offices; especially new hands, need some watching. Several times have we had packages returned to us with the endorsement-" No such post office-returned for re-direction"-when in fact the post office happened to be one of recent creation, and the distributing clerk, whoever he was, was ignorant of the fact.

Enough-we are willing to bear our own sinsbut we cannot endure to be made a scapegoat for the sins of omission and commission of the seventeen thousand postmasters with their innumerable clerks and mail carriers all over the Union.

#### DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPHS.

The Washington Union, rehearsing the successive triumphs of the Democratic party, says, its "third great triumph is in the success of the principle of Non-Intervention with regard to the the whole subject, which are of some importance subject of slavery." This, it says, was rejected by the universal Whig party, North and South, during the last Presidential election, but now, dangerous sentiments, and embracing this great Democratic principle.

ster has adopted it In fact, all the 'con-servative' portion of the Whig party, who do not really desire a dissolution of the Union

not really desire a dissolution of the Union, have jumped upon the platform of General Cass and the Democracy, as the only ground upon which they can save themselves and preserve the Union. "Thus is the triumph of the Democracy complete. Thus General Cass stands vindicated before the world from the foul aspersions of his bitter partisan opponents, the patriot and statesman whose far-reaching sagacity discovered and engagested the only principle upon which the suggested the only principle upon which the present dangers which environ the country could be avoided, and the Union saved. How In 1835, the population was near 1,200,000; in much more lofty and sublime-how much more 1840, 1,500,000; in 1849, it must have been at to be envied-is the position which he now occur pies before the American people and the world, than that filled by the man who succeeded to the Presidency by the miserable, paltry, and criminal frauds by which General Cass was defeated! As the veteran statesman approaches towards the setting sun of his life, it sheds a flood of glory upon his head. And when he shall depart, po terity will crown HIM as the great PACIFICATOR in this crisis of his country's peril, and not the men who now rush to his platform for shelter and protection from the peltings of the very storm which their own arts had conjured up, to overthrow the

now triumphant statesman. Well-the General needs some comfort. Repudiated by Calhoun, Davis, Brown, Seddon, and the leaders of the Southern Democracy; rejected by the great body of the Northern Democracy; under irrepealable instructions from the Legislature of his own State to vote against the principle of Non-Intervention, it must be a rich consolation to him to see himself sustained by Clay, Webster, and "the conservative portion of the Whig party!" If this do not recommend the principle of Non-Intervention to the Demecrats of the North, we do not know what will. The endorsement of Clay, Webster, and the conservative Whigs, must be to them an ample recommendation of any measure of public policy!

#### GENERAL CASS AND THE LEGISLATURE OF MICHIGAN.

A Mr. Roberts has introduced in the House of

Representatives, Michigan, a series of resolutions in favor of the Union, and among them is Men employed in Saw and one praising Henry Clay in brief terms for his championship of the Union, while another pro- Capital invested in Saw and nounces an elaborate eulogy on General Cass, not only for his patriotic efforts to sustain the Union, but for his statesmanlike course in the Senate. The object of the resolutions is, as the instructions to vote for the Proviso cannot be repealed, to secure such an approval of the course of General Cass as will embolden him to continue | Wilmot Proviso. Last Thursday, in the House, to disobey the spirit of the instructions-and in after full and free discussion, the following resothe attainment of this object, the Union and Hen- lutions were passed. It will be observed that ry Clay are eulogized, for the purpose of secu- they take ground against all compromise, and inring the favor of the Whige and all lovers of the sist upon the application of the Ordinance of

Very cunning is this managavre, but it will not succeed. While the subject was under discussion in Committee of the Whole, a Democrat who had supported Mr. Cass as a Presidential candidate, moved a proviso, that nothing in the resolutions should be construcd into an approval of the views either of Mr. Clay or Mr. Cass-and this motion was carried. The Committee then rose and the House adjourned. The resolutions are now in "a fix." The time

for crowning the "Great Pacificator" with glory has not yet come.

#### PITHY. We find a very pithy letter in the Chicago

we find a very pithy letter in the Chicago Democrat, from which we take an extract.

"Washington, February 26, 1850.

"What an awful responsibility rests upon the heads of the slavery agitators in this country! Nearly six years ago, the Wilmot Proviso passed the House of Representatives, the people's branch, and it has passed that branch every session since, and been killed in the conservative branch, where almost every man, since the days of Harrison, Tyler, Polk, and Taylor, can make some claim on the Presidency. And all this from agitation; and, whilst this agitation has done immense injury, what good has it produced? Men have killed themselves in trying to kill the Proviso. The principles of Thomas Jefferson are ever dear to the American people. They will outlive all agitation.

"Benton concedes the power. Clay concedes the power. They are the great men of the day. Cass conceded the power generally in 1846, and concedes it in a State bill now. And Cass is no small man in any respect. Taylor concedes the power, and he is considerable with a sword. All these four men are for California as it is.

T" But we have some small men in this country who want to be President by slavery agitation. They say it is right to admit California as it is but then they raise the question, 'Isit expedient?'
These men are the agitators. St. Peter was a very good Christian, but he found it expedient once to deny his Lord and Master. These agitators are a great deal like St. Peter, but more like Judas, who found it expedient not only to deny but to betray. The charity extended to St. Peter has thus far been extended to these men, but the awful state into which our country is now thrown by their agitation is provoking the curses of Judas. Indeed, many may be said already to have hung themselves."

If not, we trust the people will hang them by the neck, until dead-politically, of course.

#### LITERARY NOTICES.

SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE. Philadelphia: John Sartain & Co., publishers. Edited by Mrs. C. M. Kirkland and Professor John S. Hart. April, 1850.

This is the Magazine that Godey, in his famous letter to the South Carolina paper, undertook to damage in Southern estimation. It is an admirable periodical of its kind, one with which his offspring ought never to be compared. It is distinguished for its artistic merit, and for the excellence of its reading matter. We can cordially recommend it to our friends, who will be glad to learn that Grace Greenwood has been engaged as a contributor to its pages.

GRAHAM'S AMBRICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. March, 1830 Philadelphia: Samuel D. Patterson & Co.

The engraving of "The Idle Schoolboy" is apital - it makes one feel lazy to look at it The Brigand and his Wife" is strongly conceived and finely executed. Among the contributors we notice the names of Bayard Taylor, T. S. Arthur, Grace Greenwood, and other popular writers. It is a good number. Graham's is an excellent Magazine, and well deserves the wide

circulation it has secured. Since we wrote the foregoing, we have received the April number, superior even to the preceding one in merit.

BLACK WOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. February, 1874 Leonard Scott & Co., New York. For sale by W. Adam.

Irving's Life of Goldsmith receives a very flatering notice in this number. The reviewer styles it a classic narrative, written in a style which Goldsmith himself might have approved. The Siege of Dunbeg" is a pleasant, humorous sketch of the times of rebellion in Ireland. "The Green Hand-a Short Yarn," has reached the sighth number and we do not see that the Some gapatam is much nearer the end of its voyage The longer the better. The writer gives no sign of exhaustion yet. The number closes with a long, jaundiced article against Free Trade, in which British Agriculture, as usual, is demonstrated to be ruined by Foreign Competition.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW. January, 1850. Published and for sale as above

A very valuable and highly instructive number, full of facts and bold thoughts, some of the latter bordering on presumption. The article on Epidemics is the fruit of much research. "Woman's Mission" is handsomely treated of. "The African Coast Blockade" is far more general and interesting in its scope than one might infer from the title of the article. It presents a view of Slavery, the efforts against it, the history of the slave trade, and many curious facts in relation to at the present time. Its opinions are not always just, or its reasonings conclusive.

Other articles in the Review we have not time ELENENTS OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. By Alenzo Gray, A. M. New York : Harper & Brothers. For sale by Tay-

lor & Maury, Washington. This work has the advantage of being prepared by a successful teacher, aided by Professor Snell New York University. The printed sheets having been first used in the instruction of a class. opportunity was given, in reprinting, to supply whatever was found necessary by this best of all tests of the value of a school book. It will be found to contain a large amount of modern sci-

The analyses at the head of each section, and the various problems designed to render each principle familiar, will be found of much value. For the benefit of advanced pupils, occasional lgebraic formulas and geometrical demonstrations have been added-a feature which we ap-

ence, expressed with much clearness and preci-

# ers. We anticipate for the work an extensive

prehend will meet with decided favor from teach-

STATISTICS OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN. We are under obligations to a member of the State Legislature of Michigan for a Statistical Report of that State by the Secretary of State. It contains a great variety of interesting details, some of which we shall sum up briefly.

The State contains 23,040,000 acres of land, of which only 1,437,45914 are improved. Of the improved land, about one third, or 465,900 acres are sown in wheat.

The following is a comparative table of certain statistical returns in 1840 and in 1849. Wheat, (bushels) - -2,157,108 4,739,299 Other grain " - - - 4,666,720 8,179,767 153,375 1,645,756 Wool, (lbs.) - - - -Maple Sugar - - - -1,329,784 1,774,368 30,144 Horses, (No.) - - - -Neat Cattle - - - -185,190 210.268 295,890 Swine - - - - - -152,541 Sheep - - - - . . . . 99,618 610.563 Saw Mills - - - - -Flouring and Grist Mills -190 Barrels of Flour - - - 202,880

## Flouring Mills - - - \$2,460,200 \$2,435,870 MASSACHUSETTS.

1,114

Flouring Mills - - -

The Legislature of Massachusetts does not sustain Mr. Webster, in his renunciation of the 1787 to all territory of the United States.

"Whereas the people of Massachusetts, acting under a solemn sense of duty, have deliberately and repeatedly avowed their purpose to resist the extention of slavery into the national territories, or the admission of new slave States into the Union, and, for these ends, to apply, in every practi-cable mode, the principles of the Ordinance of 1787, also to seek the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and

the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and the withdrawal of the power and the influence of the General Government from the support of slavery, so far as the same may be constitutionally done: and whereas the important questions, now before the country, make it desirable that these convictions should be reaffirmed: therefore, "Resolved, That the people of Massachusetts regret the existence of such questions as are now agitating the public mind, threatening the Union, impeding appropriate legislation, and alienating those who should live under one Constitution and Union as brethren: and they feel no share in the